EUROPE.

The Counter-Revolution in Spain and General Pierrad's Pesition.

British Opinion of the Cuban Question.

Father Hyacinthe on the Papal Council.

A BYRON SCANDAL IN 1824.

The Inman steamship City of Brooklyn, Captain Brookes, from Liverpool the 23u and Queenstown the 24th of September, arrived at this port yester-day evening, bringing a mail report in detail of our cable telegrams dated to her day of sailing from

On the 2d of October the Brindist route from England and France to Italy was to be put to a practical test by a mail from London, supprementary to the usual one via Marseilles. The test was not to be a final one, as the Mount Cenis is at present traversed by the summit railway, which takes from two to three hours, while the tunnel which is approaching completion the same distance will be overtaken in a fourta of that time.

The Independance Belge, while disavowing all faith in sinister rumors affont in Paris, thinks it right to reproduce them, as showing of what the government is considered capable. One correspon-

We even go so far as to speak of a corp delat which is meditated in a high quarter. The frequent conferences of the Prefect of Police with the Emperor are though to have had no other object than to organize this new edition of the 2d of December. The lists of proscriptions are supposed to be ready and all monsures taken. The propagators of these sinkers views do not halt in so pleasant a course. They are aware that the elections for Paris will take place barore the convocation of the Chambers (the orst Ostober), in order that they may be able to organize a convenient emente, which will enable the police to save Paris and the government to save France alterward. We even go so far as to speak of a coup d'dia

The Paris Aceair National, in order to throw ridicule upon the recognized royal and religious fôtes, aunounced that it would not appear on Tuesday, September 28, the anniversary of the abolition of royally and the proclamation of the republic by the National Convention.

At the final sitting of the Congress of Peace and Liberty, at Lausanne, Switzerland, Victor Hugo, in proposing the toast of the evening-The United dates of Europe"-said they might rely upon it that the revolution would make Europe republican and at the same time inderative; and while rejoicing that It would in the future belong to the union of nations he equally rejoiced that it had escaped in the past from the union of kings. In the speech with which he closed the proceedings he called upon socialists and republicans to unite for the overthrow of mon-

the assertion that the Emperor Napoleon has made up his mind to fix the Prince Imperial's majority at fourteen, and make him Decuty Emperue on his birthday. This arrangement is to be submitted to popular randication by mornes of a passional. The people are to be asked, "Wall you have the majority of Napoleon IV. fixed at four-tent—year in in " The Bishop of British Comman has dislivered pr

address at Yarmouth, England, on the nominan and octs of British America. The Business a very auguine as to the results of confederation. He believes there is no desire on the part of the North American cilizens to separate from Great Britain. An important meeting of the National Reform Union of England was held at Manchester on the 21st of September. Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., replied to the objections recently hattons do not admit British
goods free. He showed the in the eral cases England levied heavier duties on imported goods than were charged on her own goods abroad. Besides which he pointed out that to refuse free importation was to injure home consumers. "It might be tory reciprocity to forbid men who worked hard to spend their money in the cheapest market, but it was no

The accouchement of the Princess of Wales is expected to take place the latter end of November or beginning of December.

SPAIN.

General Sickles' Note-The Counter Revolution-General Pierrad's Movement and Address-The Throne Question. MADRID, Sept. 20, 1869.

Lieutenant General Blas Pierrad, republican issued an address to his correligionists and friends, which now covers the fences and dead walls of the Spanish capital, and is being read by delighted The old General, it seems, is long winded, besides being the longest bearded man in Spain, for one paragraph is one continuous sentence of eighty lines, in which he piles up a nyrarold of grave offences against monarchists and all classes of the liliberals. Hear what he says:—"High reasons of patriotism have induced me to romper my silence, to manifest my thoughts, the last of a long line of distinguished publicists, glorious crators, chivalrous champions of the cause of liberty;" and then, after calling a little shame to illiberal cheeks by telling them that after half a century's experience of their monarchical semi-absolute constitutions. atter those of 1812, 1820, 1837, 1840, 1854 and 1869 "pehold, on people, these shameless men follow the same besten track. They start well and wisely, but they are stalled after a month's glorideatton and riot in the public places, and return ever to the place of beginning." At the risk of having his mean, his pensamientos misinterpreted by illiberal people, with lungful force and busy hand he speaks and peas the following agonizing series of offences:The guilty deviation of the Junta, self-invested

The guilty deviation of the Junta, self-invested with the character of superior revolutioniets, from the pata strictly haid down by anterior documents, that proclaimed that with the revolution would come the termination of the state of degradation, of dishonor, of ignorance and of misery in which the country is plunged to-day; the grave offence given to the astion by ministers of a government more nauvatory than legithmately revolutionary, anticipating the people's opinion and their vote to asyering discress in which the nation had special interests; the restrictive suffrage; its free exercise prohibited; a Cortes marked with the seal of moral influence; a constitution that is not the expression of the national will; journals daily insuling the critizen force; acts of unqualified barbarity, as those of Cadiz and Malaga; unjust probibition of pacific manifostation; persecution of the press; negation of individual rights to the military in active service; violent interpretation by the members of the government, and total hobservance on the part of the same of Cadiz and Amaga, majors proteintion of pacinic manifestation; persecution of the press; negation of individual rights to the military in active service; violent interpretation by the members of the government, and total inobservance on the part of the same and of the delegates of the constitution sworn to by them; the unconstitutional promulgation of the barbaric law of April 17, 1821; acts of feroclous vandalism executed exceeding the limits of the same; sanguinary secret circulars; humilitating representation of Spain at foreign courts, scandalous augmentation of the public dect; unnecessary and aggravated augmentation of economy in the public expenditure; no financial measure for the salvation of the national and banking credit; no alleviation of the missip of the working classes; no requestive incausive incausive of agriculture, and industry; science, arts and commerce lying untilized; calamitous policy on the subject of Cuba; no useful reform in the army the contribution of blood, olious for its injustions inequality; tavoritism; the most irritating nepotism; the employmenta, not yet victors, but remerced a fatal necessity; the sanctity of conscience invaded without regrat to constitutional precepts. These are all truths which speak eloquenty to the mind of the most indifferent Spaniard. How can patriots and the dolor and anguish abate the prompted to repreach those who have brought the prompted to repreach those who have brought the prompted to repreach those who have brought the revolution by so sad a road. And all this for what prompted to repreach those who have brought the prompted to repreach those who have brou For the miserable idea and the superfluous luxury of a monarchy. What excesses have not these worlduppers of the opproblious and humiliating monarchy been guilty of. That the day on which the words Enough already will be pronunced and all recemen will range themselves to demand funites a fjustice or recultude, or die in defence of national

rights and honor may soon arrive is the prayer of your coreligionist. Health and fraternity. MADRID, Pec. 15, 1999. BLAS PIERRAD. So the old warrior eloquently speaks in a voice full

of flery indignation, but very illogical, though animated by purest republicanism. Much of what he has said is true, much is untrue, but the people catching gimpses of these facts on dead walls and fences will not be over-disposed to debate upon the truth of the statements. They will form texts for lecturers and orators in public assemblies, and by and by, doubtless, they will be acted upon: the people are ripe for revolution, and but wait for the Cories to reassemble,

The candidatures of the Duke of Genoa, Prince

Napoleon and a Hobenzollern, are the most spoken

of this week. Opinion Nacional, Pensamiento, and others of that color are very loud in their exhortations upon the Napoleonic dynasty. The Outan question, called into notoriety by General Sickles' note, of the discount of the national sickles, and the siral sickles are discount of the siral sickles are discount of the siral sickles are discount of the siral sickles and versions of opinions here, I will not indict this time any more upon your space.

General Sickles' Note-Will the United States (From the Spaniards have not measure advantage in a boot dispany of what may perhaps, be termed particular, and is certainly national courage. Two paves me an imaginea afront with an immediate defance, now and in the public, not only what, the Spaniar people thought of the American Ambassador's the public, not only what, the Spaniar people thought of the American Ambassador's the public, not only what, the Spaniar people thought of the American Ambassador's the public, as we have now reason to mote altogether. If this is actually the position of the case at the present moment, Span owes it to ber fearlessness, a fearlessness which may save of uniformity which is a straight the position of the case at the present moment, Span owes it to ber fearlessness, a fearlessness which may save of uniformity which is a straight the position of the case at the present moment, Span owes it to be founded. That she could obtain any success in awar with the United States is, of course, the present moment of the case with the following the position of the case with the present of the present moment of the case with the following the position of the case of the present moments and partial terms. The Spania have resolved that they will not allow Cuba following the position of the present of the

ROME.

The Coming Ecumenical Council-Father Hyacinthe's Position Towards the Popedom-His Appeal to the Great High Priest.

By mail from Europe we have the complete text of the letter which Father Hyacinthe addressed to the general of his order in Rome, on the subject of his esent attitude towards the Holy See, of which we had reports by cable telegram. It reads thus :-

present attitude towards the Holy See, of which we had reports by cable telegram. It reads thus:

MY YERY REVEREND FATHER:—During the five years of my ministry at Notre Dame de Paris, despite the open attacks and secret accusations of which I have been the object, your esteem and confidence nave never falled me for a moment. I preserve numerous testimonials of them written by your ewn hand, and which were addressed as much to my preaching as to myself. Whatever may happen, I shall hold them in grateful remembrance. To-day, however, by a sudden change, the cause of which I do not seek in your heart, but in the intrigues of a party all powerful at Rome, you arraign what you encouraged, you censure what you approved and you require that I should speak a language or preserve a silence which would no longer be the entire and loyal expression of my conscience. I do not hesitate an instant. With language perverted by a command or mutilated by reticence I shall not second the pulpit of Notre Dame. I express my regret for thus to the intelligent and courageous Archbishop who has given his pulpit to me and sustained me there against the bad will of men of whom I shall speak at the proper time. I express my regrets to the imposing auditory who surrounded me there with its attendance, its sympathies—I was nearly going to say its frendship. I would not be worthy of the auditory of the Archbishop, of my congeience, nor of God, if I would consent to act before them in such a role. I separate myself at the same time from the convent in which I have resided, and which moder the new circumstances that have happened to me renders it for me a prison of the soul, in acting thus I am not unfailtful to my yows. I have promised mongastic obselvence, but limited by the hofesty of conscience, lie dightly of my person and my ministry. I have promised under the benefit of that superior law of justice and of royal inserty which is according to the Apostle St. James, the proper law of the Christian.

It is for the more perfect practice of t

present bour is solemn. The Church passes through one of the meat violent, dark and decisive crises of its existence here below. For the draw time in 300 years an Ecumenneal Council is not only convoked, but decisired necessary; such is the expression of the Hely Futher. It is not in such a moment that a preacher of the gospel, were he the last of all, can consent to romain as the muse dozs of issael, unfaitable guardinas, whom the prophet repreaches as manole to bark. Concess mall, non codence authors. The saims were never stent. I am not one of them, but nevertheless i belong to their race, mile same forces manusces, and I have always been amentious to pince my sieps, my tours, and, if mecessary, may be proven the property of the property of the proventions of the control my protesteaton as Christian and prencher against these doctrines and practices, calling themselves Roman, but which are not Christian, and which in their cheroachmeets, always most authactous and most baneful, tend to change the constitution of the Church, the basis as well as the form of her teaching, and even the spirit of her piety. I protest against the divorce, as implous as it is manus, which it is sought to accompilish between the Church, the basis as well as the form of her teaching, and even the spirit of her piety. I protest against the divorce, as implous as it is manus, which it is sought to accompilish between the Church, who is our mother according to storally, and the society of the minetenth contair), of whom we are the sons according to the thought of the solety of the minetenth contair), of whom we have also some duties and attachments. I protest against this more radical and dreadful opposition to human nature, which is attacked and inside to revolt by these take doctrines in its most indestructible and inclusion field in the holy spirit and the letter of which are equally trodden under foot by the pharisasim of the new law. It is my most profound conviction that if France in particusar and the Lattur races in general are second prencher of Avignon, Paris-Passy, Sept. 20, 1809.

SCOTLAND. The Disappearance of the Lord Justice Clerk

The Disappearance of the Lord Justice Cierls.

[From the London Star, Sept. 23.]

A very paintul sensation has been created in Scotland by the mysterions disappearance of the Lord Justice Cierk Mr. Patton, it seems that on Saturday Mr. Patton went to his estate at Glenaimond, in Pertushire, and on Monday afternoon left the house for, as it was supposed, a short walk. Since then he has not been heard of. Search has been made in all directions, and yesterday the worst fears as to the Lord Justice Clerk's fate were intensified by the discovery of a razor case and a necktie in a deep pool near clenaimond flouse, the necktie being marxed with blood. The excitement in the neighborhood, and indeed throughout Scotland, is very great. The Lord Justice Clerk is the highest criminal judge in Scotland, and president of the second division of the Court of Sessions.

At Bridgewater yesterday Mr. Patton's disappearance was referred to. In June, 1888, he was elected for the borough, and the next month, on being appointed Lord Advocate in Lord Derby's government, songht re-election and was defeated. Mr. Patton was to have been examined before the commission. Yesterday evidence was given that Mr. Patton had no personal knowledge of bribery on his behalf. At the rising of the court the Chael Commissioner read a tolegram from Colonel Malcolm, stating that there was every reason to far that the Lord Justice Cierk had been drow'd, which was the beinef entertained in Ferth until yesterday afternoon.

THE BYRON SCANDAL

Why Did Lord and Lady Byron Separate? By the European mail from London of September 23 we learn that Mr. C. Redding has written another letter on this question. He asserts that there is not coally agambe with Yeng d, and neckings no bener that Lady Byron herself never circulated such a

statement. The letter concludes as follows:—

The cause of separation will perhaps remain a mystery. I knew it forty-four years ago, but the mystery. I knew it forty-four years ago, but the secret never passed my tips. It was told to me by a friend of Lady's Byron's. It matters not to a curtous and consorious world, which is reality cares not a jot about the matter except to grantly an inde curtousty, which Mrs. Stowe's sensation fictions and affected sympathies about black or white have the effect of stimulating.

A Scandal in 1824.

(From the London News, Sept. 22.]
A correspondent forwards us a copy of the Examiner of June 7, 1824, "printed by John Hunt, in Broad street," on a sheet of the ordinary letter paper size, the leading article of which may be worth re-printing. It has its moral now. At the date of its appearance Byron had not been two months dead:-

Lond Byrkon.

Several London journals, who love gossip better than truth, and who care not how absurd and impertinent a story is, provided it administers to the rage of tatting about eminent persons, have copied from a Dublin paper a pretended statement of the cause of the separation between Lord and Lady Byron, with very minute particulars. The writer of this fabrication rejects, with considerable optionation of therat. tion rejects, with considerable ostendation of interative, the fifthy scandals with which this country once teemed respecting that event, but still makes Mrs. Mardyn (the actress) the heroine of his tale. He relates how that lady once dailed on Lord Byron on theatrical affairs; how she was shown into his library; how a shower of rain came on and detained her there; how Lord Byron would have sent detained her there; how Lord Byron would have sont her home in his carriage, but was baffied by orders given to the servants by Lady Byron, who by this time had worked nerself into a jealous passion; how dinner time came, and Lord Byron introduced Mrs. Mardyn into the duling room; what mutual reproaches were uttered—and how the affair ended by her ladyship's being whirled from the house "for ever" in the very carriage which had been prepared for Mrs. Mardyn.

All this has so much the air of a "domestic tale" from the Miberva press that it could hardly gain credit except from the eager retailers of tatle. It might, however, be easily suppliesed by others to have some foundation in fraid—to be a loose or embellished version of a real occurrence; the more so as it would seem to be a liberal and inoderne account of an affair which some years ago was the subject of

inshed version of a real occurrence; the more so as it would seem to be a liberal and moderne account of an affair which some years ago was the subject of general rumor and we are ashamed to add) of very extended cradit.

For these reasons, it may be as well to state that this pretended marrative is, from beginning to end, a pure schom. We take this opportunity to add, upon the authority of the limitations post's marrest friends, that Lord Byron, so far from being acquising ed with Mrs. Mardyn, never spoke to her in his whole life.

This is one of the most curious and instructive examples of the operation of scannal that we ever heard of. No sooner was it known that Lord and Lady Byron had separated than the town rung with reports respecting the cause. Considering the suddenness of the event, the high rank of his lordship both in society and in literature, and the excessive fondness of "the great" for manging each other's characters, this was natural enough. But then the particulars invented The faisenced and malific are really astounding which could connect with the unhappy affair a lady who had no more to do with it than the Queen of the Sandwich Islands, and of the slightest acquantance between whom and the noble author there was not the shadow of evidence. Yet never was a rumor more general—never was one connected with more disgusting particulars, differing, indeed, from each other, but all alike odious and improbable. The sensitive pect, disgusted with the readiness with which the public swallowed this nauseous trash, would not condescend to refue it. Mrs. Mardyn, whose professional hopes were on the point of being biasted forever, explicitly contradicted it in the journals, and declared what we just now repeated—vix., that she had never seen Lord Byrou except in public, and had never seen Lord Byrou except in public, and had never seen Lord Byrou except in public, and had never well only particular in the distinguished and versatile genius concerned was a fee to their dark and dirily proceedings—druw the

BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENTS.

The Gowanus Canal-What Has Been Accomplis ed Towards Increasing Its Capacity-The Brooklyn Improvement Company Reclaiming the Marshes-Additional Dockage Facilities.

The Gowanus Osmal-which exercises no unimportant inducace upon the commercial interests and prosperity of South Brooklyn, and is, at the same ime, a source of anabyance to many citizens of that district, who have been and are still frequently subjected to much inconvenience and delay occa-sioned by the turning of the bridge over which the city cars pass at Hamilton avenue-is a stream of water which finds its source in Gowanus Bay and its terminus at Donglass street, running inland for a distance of about 6,000 feet. On the banks of the caual are numerous extensive coal yards, brick yards, saw mills, lumber yards and potterly for the manufacture of drain pipes, besides other works. This is, indeed, the great avenue of approach for an materials used in building which come to this section of the city, and allows the dealers along that line to compete successfully with others who have to pay much higher rates for transportation. It could not be better situated for the promotion of the building interests of that section of the city than at present. There are thousands of acres of land stretching way to the eastward which will at no far distan day doubtless be built upon, as may be observed on some of the streets leading out to Prespect Park. The brick, lumber, brown stone, time, &c., which is floated up through this canal can of course be readily carted at a greatly reduced cost to the site selected for building. Notwithstanding these apparent advantages the canal was opposed by many old residents of that side of the city as a nuisance, which ought to be abelished, and it was contemplated at one time to fill it up with earth. But the better judgment of those interested in its consumancy prevailed, and the Legislature, in 1800, passed an act authorizing the improvement of Gowanus Canal, and the work was entrusted to the supervision of the following named gentlemen, appointed commissioners for that purpose:-Martin Kaibneisch, Mayor; Thomas A. Gardiner, County Treasurer; Cornelius Dayler, W. M. Harris, Domini-cus S. Voorhees, Chauncey M. Felt, Frank P. Bunker, William D. Veeder, W. M. Thomas and James H. Watson. Some of these gentlemen are property owners along the canal. originally fixed to be expended on the work was \$350,000, within which limit the bonds of the city were to have been issued as required. It was found, however, as the work progressed that a serious burrier had to be overcome in order to permit the tide water to flow in and out with the desired freedom, and also allow vessels of greater draught to navigate. The obstacle in question was a sandbar which extended across the mouth of the canal and out into the bay for about 1,000 feet. To remove this obstaction a vest amount of dradging was requisite, and of course a further outlay of money was necessitated, application for which latter was made to the Legislature last session, when authority to raise \$350,000 more was granted in the same manner as before. originally fixed to be expended on the work was

\$350,000 more was granted in the same manner as bafore.

Upon its completion it is provided that the money thus laid out will be charged by the city upon the property benefited as a local assessment.

The assessment for the work, which is to extend over a period of twenty years, is made chargeable upon the property lying on either side of the canal, for a distance of two handred feet back, at the one-wentieth per annum. It therefore becomes no tax upon the city whatever; but, on the contrary, as it has increased private property in value along the wharves at least tenfold, it has also added to the assessed valuation of real estate, and become thereby a sourse of revenue to the city.

The work has progressed most favorably and hearly four thousand feet frontage of dockage has been built. It has been deepened at the month, Percival street, to twelve feet at high tide. At the termination, bouglass street, the depth at low water. The

mination, Douglass street, the depth at low water is now seven reet, with twelve feet at high water. The width of the canal at Percival street is 300 feet. At Hamilton avenue the width disinishes to 100 feet and continues at about that width up as far as Bouglass street, it is spanned by five bridges. The first bridge crossing it is a wooden structure at Hamilton avenue, over which the Court street and Fort Hamilton line of cars are constantly passing. The functals all cross by this route going to and returning from Greenwood Cemetery. Doing is frequently caused by the turning of this bridge, which latter is necessitated to allow schooners and sloops to pass by. It is this circumstance which has so greatly inclued displeasure and complaint against the Gowanus Canal among those who have had to wait for the bridge to come round.

About 1,000 feet above the avenue—four blocks—is the Ninth street bridge, which cost \$15,000—is at Third street, and is built of iron, by the commissioners of the Third street improvement. It is a handsome though light structure, and is much used, that route being a popular one to the habitues of the new park, owing to the fine pavenent land on Third street, the uniform arrangement of trees and the pleasure of the drive by the brilliant limmnation which they afford. Four blocks, or 1,000 feet more, is the fourth bridge, at Carroll street, a fine modern structure, while two blocks further on is the Einlen street bridge, which is built of iron and cost \$70,000. The abuments and centre pier are of stone, leaving thirty-four feet width of draw on either afde of the centre pier. of draw on either side of the centre pier. From this point the canal runs three blocks further to its termination. Previously the average depth of the water was at low tide not over two feet and a half. The consequence was that in many places the bottom, filled with decomposed animal and vegetable matter, when exposed to the run emitted a to his termination. Previously the average doyth of the water was at low tide not over two feet and a half. The consequence was that in many places the bottom, filled with decomposed amount and vegetable matter, when exposed to the and emitted a deadly minsma, which spread its mifection on every side, creating a very ban sauntary record for South Brooklyn, and thereby lajuring hie saie of property. This can no longer occur now that the bottom has been cleaneed and deepened and the tide obes and down from the mouth to the terminus of the channel. Originally there was a creek running up to Fourth street. The owners of the adjoining land in 1851 had it converted into a canni and extended up to Douglass street. The facing of the canni, where it was intended to be docked, was in many places imporfectly constructed, and the tennency of the adjacent meantows being to wash mucl into the cannial at storing seasons, the result was that the latter so checked as to be practically uncless, except at high water, for navigation, for about two hours a day when the tide was high and the water increased to seven or eight feet. There was a sewer at Hond street which emptied into the canni, defiling the waters, and leaving deposits in the bed, which has now been connected with the mains emptying into the fast river. A greater depth is now given at low tide than heretoicre at high water, thereby multiplying the facilities for transportation by eight times. The district for which the assessment's will be levied to reimburse the city for its bonds issued for this work extends 200 feet back from the cannion either side.

The stroet leading to the canni, which in many instances were closed to the water for dock purposes and used in private property, have since been opened to the pidne, seconding to the provisions enacted by the pidne, seconding to the provisions enacted by the pidne, seconding to the provisions enacted by the pidne, seconding to the cannion of the sphere of usefulness or the instruments of the pidness of the connected

Company, who were permitted to-continue the work. The projected improvement, when perfected, will being in the meadows below, and will thus not only cause an eye-sore to the community to be removed in that rising neighborhood, but will inevitably tend to increase the value of property bordering thereon. Storehouses will in time be erected on the meadow lands thus to be reclaimed. The object in getting through Third avenue is to make a basin there and to draw off the water from the meadows, and then by means of severa to drain that oil.

Certainly the work, which has thus far so favorably pre-resident due the decenter of the Improvement Company, of which Mr. Edwin of the Improvement Company, of which Mr. Edwin of the Improvement Company, of which Mr. Edwin of Littchfield is President, cannot fail to linve an advantageous effect upon the prosperty of South Erocklyn, as the musches which are now under process of reclamation have alwars had a damaging effect upon the valuation of property, if not upon the sanitary condition of that section of the city.

THE INDIANA HORROR.

Particulars of the Frightful Disaster at the Indianapolis Fair Grounds-Fearful Suffer-ings of the Victims-Graphic Description of

[From the Indianapolis Journal, Oct. 2.] (From the Indianapolis Journal, Oct. 21
One o'clock yesterday attenator was the home assigned for the trial of portable engines and away among them-sunker & Co., engine builders, and Long Joseph & Carrier, sawyers. The test had been completed and the victory, it a victory it is, had been won by the Simer machine. Sowen minutes and a different of the engine and min dirthing to the times of the engine and min dirthing to the times of the engine and min dirthing to the times of the engine and min dirthing to the times of the engine and min dirthing to the times of the engine and the state accompission with the engine was staried and the lank accompission with the exception of two "dural". The pits beneath the exception of two "dural" is the engine was staried and the lank accompission with the exception of two "dural". The pits beneath the engine was taken to allow two colored helpers to clean it out. A large circle of interessed looker-on were gathered about the area occupied by the machinery, while here and there over the grounds were acattered and the the hum of the machinery, while here and there over the grounds were acattered at the capaciton of a park of artillary, as made, in the capaciton of a park of artillary, as made, the time capaciton of a park of artillary, as a made, the time capaciton of a park of artillary, as a made, the time capaciton of a park of artillary, as a capacitor of stam, a colling cloud of dast and shocks, the air used with debris of timber, of pleese of grown and shricks, men inhing hiller and thilter, and ranks opening as if ploughed through with grape and shrapped, loid she tearf is tile of an explosion. The engine, a moment before a thing of read by a made and and a shocks, the articlary as made and and accomplication. The capacitor of the west of the death of the large of grown and shricks, men inhing hiller and the transity.

The scene was one to appat the stoutest heart. The immense cowed, any mindre doubt the vice of the capacitor of the capacitor of the capacitor of the capa

of Washington city on that July morning when the federal hosts were beaten back in blood and dismay from bull itan.

The tidings of the accident reached town in a very few minutes, and soon the whole populace was aroused. Pennsylvania and Delaware streets, as an principal avenues from the grounds, were thost with terror-stricken people, eager to hear the news. At the gates shood groups of scared women and children, shivering with the dread that one of those rade hearses might dropits load of blank miseries at their doorsteps. Never have we seen the city of Indianaphs so thoroughly sarmed and acoused. The pice from jey to horror was so sudden and so extreme. The incwspaper offices were crowded with eager news seekers; the rooms of W. W. Weaver, the undertaker, whither the dead bodies were then to the undertaker, whither the dead bodies were taken to await recognition and rechamation, were besieged with a crowd of several hundred until midnight. The hotels were thronged; the Surgical Institute, where the wounded we bying, was the focus towards which hundred of people converged, and warever two or three could get togother there a was hurried comparison of notes and an exchange of the latest information.

The accident happened not are from half-past four, and before six the fair grounds were described and the city made the depository of the horrible story.

A man wakking in front of the Executive Head-

shed, 200 yards, where it passed through the roof and knocked the tips off the horus of the mammoth ox, but doing him no other injury.

Mr. H. A. Vinton and his daughter were sitting in a bugry about fifty yards away, looking at the running of the mills, when a plece of the bodier struck the torac, killing him instantly and upsetting the bugry, throwing both occupants out, but doing them no serious harm.

A plece of a man's head, showing a part of the forenead, the nose and left side of the face, the hair and whiskers very black, slightly tinged with gray, was found near the executive office.

One of P. L. Davis' arms was blown over a hundred yards from the place where he fell dead. Hu body was otherwise terribly mutilated.

An odd arm and shoulder have been found at the underlaker's, which indicate that there is still another dead man. The arm had been once ampdiated at the cibow, and this is but the atump of the upper half.

another dead man. The arm had been once ampditated at the cibow, and this is but the stump of the upper half.

A man and wife and three children, living three miles in the country, were all badly scaleded. We could not learn their names. This makes twenty-seven killed and fity-six wounded.

In a lumber pite near the place where the boiler stood were found some of the remains of a man iteratily wadded into the interstices between the planks. One woman, inquiring for her hussand, asked one of the reporters if his name was upon his list of the killed. It was, but the man could not summon the courage to tell the poor bereaved wife, and he put her off with an evasion.

There are many other incidents which could be given, but these will sumoe as an index of the general character of the disaster.

When the wounded were being brought off the grounds some of them were put in the Wising Sun," express wagon numbered "45," The brutal drivers, seeing that the loads would not be profitable, compelled the wounded persons to disembark. Such brutes should not be allowed any privilege in a civilized community, and their heaness ought to be revoked at once. Very certainly they will not receive the patronage of our citizens.

The State Board passed the following resolution last right:—

Received, That the gates of the fair grounds be closed to-morrow and that the cutier receipts from admission feet.

Several of the exhibitors have signified their intention to donate their premiums to the same purposes.

We presume the citizens of Indianapolis will need no urging to contribute liberally to the relief fund. The Journal will take care of all sums sent to this office until some proper organization is effected. Several stores which were to be illuminated last might did not do so on account of the accident placards suspended in the windows telling the sal reason of their gloom.

All the physicians in the city whose services could be used readily and generously tendered them. We can epecify no one particularly, for all were willing and anxious, when called upon, to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, either at the hospital, institute or private residences.

A miserable thief stole Dr. W. Clinton Thompson's watch while he was in the act of carrying away one of the wounded. The pickpocket was assisting the doctor, and all at once dropped his burden and snatched the watch. He was caught, but managed to struggie loose and escape in the crowd.

Governor Baker and lady were at the Surgical Institute last night, and, after seeing that every want of the wounded was attended to, took to their home the daughter of Mr. Albertson, of Plainfield, her inther being among the badly injured lying there.

As soon as possible after the explosion the Board ordered that the debris remain undisturbed, and adetail of police was made, who kept the crowd away; but much of the wreck of engine and boiler had been taken by relic hunters.

At the undertaker's the scene was terrible. In the back yard and rear shops, upon rude planks and benches, were stretched the dead. The mudilations were fearuit and cannot lifty be described. Elackened and begrimed, bloody and dusty, with protruding eyeballs, lolling tongues and clinched hards, the dead lay, silent but fearful witnesses, calling for a prompt, thorouga and fearfess investigation of the disaster of which they are the fearful relics.

relics.

Coroner Alired visited the fair grounds and then came to Weave'rs where he empanelled a jury, of which the following are the names:—Dr. John Kirpatrick, Bavid Powell, J. P. Weaver, John Hottlay, Augustus Bruner and John Bray. After being sworn the jury adjourned until hine o'clock this morning, when they commence taking testimony in the case at the Court House.

Latest Particulars of the Disaster-Corrected List of the Killed.

Indianapolis, Oct. 4, 1860.
One of the bodies at Weaver's undertaker's office has been recognized as John R. Balley, of Seane-ateles, N. Y. The following is a corrected list of the

killed:—
P. L. Davis, John Gall, John Wilson, Jerome Spriggs (colored), Gustave Leidler, Peter Kreitz and J. L. Rosster, all of Indianapolis; Myron B. McVey, John W. McVey, Chara Davison, of Marion county, Ind.; Rosster, all of Indianapolis; Myron B. McVey, John W. McVey, Chara Davison, of Marion county, Ind.; Peterson, Ind.; A. P. Jaskwon, of Membrids, Ph. Labor, of Benham, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Daniel Long, of Vieuna, Ind.; John Labour, of Franklin, Ind.; Isase Barker, of Hamilton county, Ind.; John Elack, of Rob Roy, Ind.; two bodies not certainly identified.

The following persons were wounded:—James Chance, of East Rockville, Ind., scalded; Richard Mattery, of Lima, Ohio, arms and ribe broken; Robert Butler, of Indianapolis, scalded; Miss Maggle Belle, of Connorsville, Injured on the foot.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Opening of the Evening Schools.

During the past two weeks the principals assigned to the various evening schools throughout the city have been engaged each evening in registering and classifying applicants for admission to the schools for the ensuing term. This method was adopted so as to avoid any confusion at the opening of the schools, and also to do away with any possibility of delay in getting to work. Last evening the schools delay in getting to work. Last evening the schools were opened, and the effects of the previous registration and classification were everywhere apparent. At almost all the schools the attendance was very large for the opening night, and at the evening

lished a full account of the establishment, work and progress of the evening schools in the metropotes. The rules of government and subjects to be taught in the schools were given in detail. The rules prescribe that the schools shall remain open during eighteen weeks, from the first Monday of October, eighteen weeks, from the first Monday of October, with the exception of the usual winter holidays; but the high school is to remain open during twenty-four weeks, with the same exception. In many of the schools classes have been formed for foreigners who desire to learn the English language, and have preved in past sessions highly efficacious. The Committee on Normal, Evening and Colored Schools of the Board of Education, of which Mr. Isaac Beil is chairman, visited a number of the schools last evening and expressed themselves highly pleased with the general near appearance and good order. At the Evening High School, on Thurteenth street, there was a large attendance of visitors—friends of the pupils and persons interested in educational matters. Several appropriate adin educational matters. Several appropriate ad-dresses were made by the principal and other gen-

tlemen who were present.

Judging from the auspicious opening a successful session may be predicted, and for the benefit of those who desire to enter any of the schools and avail themselves of the advantages offered the following list of the schools and their location is republished:— FOR MALRS.

The needlent happened not are from haidpast four, and before as the fair grounds were described at any the city made the depository of the norrible story.

INCIDENTS.

A man walking in front of the Executive Headquerters was startled at soeing the skull of a man dropping in front of thm, the feast actually acaded off the bones, but the eyes and teeth still romaning in the sockles and jaws disaster was found a pair of legs held together by the merest shred of fiesh. At one place was the headless trunk of a man; at another was the leg of a woman, with her coot and stocking and a part of the drawers still upon it; the arm of a man was found driven into a popiar board; while not far from Power Hall was seen the sold of a man was found driven into a popiar board; while not far from Power Hall was seen the sold of a man was found driven into a popiar board; while not far from Power Hall was seen the sold of a man was found readily be seen. When first discovered his heart was still papitating, and the motion of the organ was plainly observed.

The acquired of a man was found near the stairway to the Amplitheare.

Governor Baker's coachman was a standing near the norses, while the Governor, in company with Major Waker and Capitain De La Huni, were standing the board of a man was found near the stairway to the Amplitheare.

Governor Baker's coachman was standing near the norses, while the Governor was in great distress for her safety. While the locoachman was a bally hour the before an interest the coachman was no bally injured, the escape of the Governor and his friends seems mirraculous.

Three horses were killed outright—one belonging to Mr. E. A. Vinton, one to Mr. Dawson, the time maker, and the other to a countryman whose manne could not be learned. The latter was killed while crossing the bridge over the dyke leading to the was not any other than the coachman was no belonging for mr. A. A baby wagno was struck by a piece of the dying from and the wagno unterly demonshed, but the chair and the provide themselves w